POLICY STATEMENT

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is committed to achieving President Obama's sustainability agenda by meeting or exceeding statutory, regulatory, and administrative requirements. GSA has identified the following areas as key leverage points to achieve its sustainability targets and goals.

- GSA will design, construct, operate and maintain federal spaces to consume less energy
 and water; use clean, renewable sources of electricity and innovative energy and water
 efficiency technologies; be less reliant on grid electricity and more resilient to man-made or
 natural disasters; and reduce the total costs of ownership. GSA will select future site
 locations that strengthen the vitality and livability of the communities in which they are
 located and are pedestrian friendly and accessible to public transit.
- GSA will aggressively develop and offer sustainable solutions to its customers, helping them
 to meet their environmental and energy requirements while spending less on their
 operations. GSA will make it easier for federal agencies to identify, procure, track, and report
 sustainable products and services, and it will work with the federal vendor community to
 increase the quantity and availability of sustainable products and services while reducing
 their cost.
- GSA will strengthen resilience and secure mission critical federal property and supply chain
 investments through an iterative, incremental, and integrated climate change adaptation
 action plan. Through this approach, GSA is building capacity to better understand and
 address climate change adaptation with the intent to make the agency and its customer
 agencies robust, operationalizing adaptation into existing processes.
- GSA will use its sustainability initiatives to promote an evidence-driven performance culture
 that continuously assesses the viability of projects and identifies areas for improvement.
 This approach will drive the identification of synergies among service and staff offices;
 eliminate waste and redundancy; and provide improved transparency and oversight within
 agency operations.
- GSA will share its experiences with federal agencies and the public to inform them about the benefits and costs of effective innovative technologies and business practices and catalyze their adoption.

GSA has set ambitious economic, environmental, and social targets and milestones for the coming years, and it is leveraging sustainability to drive efficiency, transparency, and innovation within its operations and across the federal government. The FY 2012 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan highlights our efforts as we continue to foster a more sustainable government.

Jiyoung C. Park

Senior Sustainability Officer

U.S General Services Administration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainability and the GSA Mission

Sustainability is a central component of the GSA mission and drives our efforts to support a government that more effectively meets the needs of the taxpayer by using resources more efficiently. Sustainability initiatives drive innovation at GSA and helps GSA identify new practices and technologies to better meet customer needs.

GSA Overview

GSA is the government's landlord, providing office and other workspace services for the federal government. GSA owns or leases over 9,600 real property assets, maintaining an inventory of more than 370 million square feet of workspace for over one million federal employees. GSA is also a central procurement agency for the federal government, offering over 12 million products and services to other federal agencies. GSA plays a key role in developing and implementing administrative policies that affect all government agencies and is a leader in developing citizen-driven information and services and citizen engagement tools. GSA is funded primarily by reimbursements from other federal agencies for the goods and services that GSA provides. GSA had an estimated business volume of \$65.7 billion in FY 2011, which represents more than 15 percent of the federal government's total procurement spending. In FY 2011, GSA had annual obligations of \$23.6 billion and employed over 12,000 people.

Impact

In FY 2011, buildings for which GSA directly pays utilities used over 184 trillion BTUs of energy, costing GSA over \$422 million, and emitting over 1.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). GSA emissions from its internal fleet, which consists of over 1,200 vehicles, were more than 3,800 metric tons of CO_2e (mt CO_2e). GSA scope 3 emissions from contracted wastewater treatment, waste disposal, electricity transmission and distribution losses, and employee commuting and business travel accounted for over 148,000 mt CO_2e . GSA also purchased over 3 billion gallons of potable water.

FY 2012-2013 GSA Sustainability Priorities

GSA remains committed to leading the federal government towards a more sustainable future. GSA recognizes the important role it plays in facilitating sustainability goal achievement for other federal agencies. GSA will continue to identify and make available innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable solutions for federal agencies. GSA will also continue to examine ways in which it can use its sustainability efforts to improve the transparency of its operations; reduce costs and eliminate waste; improve accountability and agency performance management; and fully integrate sustainability into its day-to-day operations. In FYs 2012 and 2013, major areas of internal focus will be identifying ways in which GSA can improve tracking and assurance for its sustainability goals; enhance accountability for these goals; and deliver better data on cost savings and efficiencies created by sustainability initiatives. GSA's external focus will be on developing new or improved products and services to aid other agencies in

meeting their sustainability goals, and improving their mission performance while lowering costs of operations.

Sustainability Achievements, Commitments, and Challenges

In FY 2011, GSA made significant progress towards achieving the sustainability targets and goals established by Executive Orders, regulations, and statutes as well as those established internally. GSA has also committed to several new sustainability efforts in this year's Sustainability Plan. The following are highlights of GSA achievements and commitments, along with some of the current challenges it is facing, by Sustainability Plan goal area.

Scope 1, 2, and 3 Emissions

In FY 2011, GSA reduced scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions from federal buildings for which it directly pays utilities by 20.3 percent relative to its FY 2008 baseline, well ahead of its targeted reduction of ten percent and well on its way to meeting its FY 2020 target of 28.7 percent. This represents an annual reduction of over 460,000 mt CO₂e, which is equivalent to eliminating over 90,000 passenger vehicles from the road each year. GSA also reduced scope 1 emissions from its internal fleet by 9 percent relative to its FY 2008 baseline and exceeded its scope 3 emission reduction targets for electricity transmission and distribution losses and contracted solid waste disposal.

In FY 2011, GSA reduced scope 3 emissions from business travel by one percent. In FY 2012, GSA has modified its travel policy to restrict/reduce employee business travel. GSA employees may only travel to perform essential mission functions, and travel for routine management meetings requires approval from the Acting Administrator or Deputy Administrator. GSA employees are directed to first consider other options such as video teleconferencing, webinars, collaboration tools, and conference calls to conduct internal meetings, trainings conferences, seminars, without the need for travel. GSA anticipates significant reductions in business travel costs and greenhouse gas emissions going forward.

Buildings, ESPC Initiative Schedule, and Regional & Local Planning

In FY 2011, eight percent of the GSA building inventory (government-owned buildings and leased space) met the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings, exceeding the FY 2011 target of seven percent. GSA continues to implement processes, procedures and tools to achieve the 2012 and 2013 goals and is on track to achieve 18 percent compliance with the Guiding Principles by 2015, exceeding the Executive Order 13514 (EO 13514) goal of 15 percent.

In FY 2011, GSA reduced energy usage per square foot by 19.2 percent from FY 2003 levels in its buildings that are subject to the Energy Independence and Security Act 2007 (EISA 2007), ahead of its target of 18 percent. GSA is committed to reducing energy intensity in EISA 2007 subject buildings by 37.5 percent from FY 2003 levels by FY 2020. In FY 2011, GSA's improved performance compared to FY 2003 contributed to avoided annual costs for the agency of \$62.5 Million. This savings represents the additional utility cost GSA would be paying if GSA's energy usage per square foot was still at FY 2003 levels. In addition, 15.8 percent of GSA's electricity came from renewable sources in FY 2011, well ahead of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005) target of five percent and GSA's internal target of 12 percent.

In FY 2012, GSA initiated its Deep Energy Retrofit Program in which it will enter into Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) with energy service companies in order to achieve the maximum energy savings possible in 30 federal buildings, totaling nearly 17 million square feet. These retrofits will come at no net cost to the taxpayer; rather, they are paid for through energy savings over time. The results of this challenge—to triple the typical energy savings compared to typical ESPCs—will support the President's Performance Contracting Challenge, and help other agencies in their achievement of their commitments to this initiative.

In its FY 2011 SSPP, GSA committed to conducting 11 planning outreach and partnership meetings with local jurisdictions nationwide by July of 2012. GSA has significantly exceeded its target and will have completed 33 of these meetings by July; GSA will also conduct 11 additional meetings by July 2013. Topics covered during these meetings include issues of mutual interest, including transit connections; federal participation in local community efforts; identifying opportunities to leverage federal grants; and how future GSA actions could support local development. The meetings held so far have been very successful in opening lines of friendly communication and in addressing a number of urban development issues of mutual interest.

Fleet Management

In FY 2011, GSA reduced petroleum usage within its internal fleet by 25.6 percent (over 150,000 gallons) from FY 2005 levels, well ahead of its 12 percent reduction target. Given current petroleum prices, this amounts to over \$500,000 in annual fuel savings. In accordance with the Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, GSA issued a vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) in February 2012. As a result of the VAM, GSA has identified and begun eliminating 48 vehicles from its internal fleet, approximately a four percent reduction. GSA will continue to use the VAM to identify additional vehicles to eliminate.

Of the approximately 1,200 vehicles in GSA internal fleet, 625 are flexible fuel vehicles capable of consuming E85 biofuel, which is a blended fuel consisting of 85 percent plant-based ethanol and 15 percent gasoline. To help increase the amount of alternative fuel used by the fleet, GSA has partnered with the Department of Energy (DOE) to take advantage of two DOE programs designed to optimize AFV acquisition and placement while continuing to reduce gasoline consumption:

- DOE's National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) is developing an Optimal Vehicle Acquisition (NOVA) analysis for GSA. The NOVA analysis will recommend the optimal alternative fuel vehicle to replace each vehicle eligible for replacement in FY 2013, based on local alternative fuel availability, the fuel efficiency of specific vehicles available through GSA, vehicle utilization patterns, and other factors.
- 2. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) has developed a Fleet Sustainability Dashboard for GSA, which tracks fuel consumption in GSA vehicles and identifies successes as well as "missed opportunities" to use alternative fuel when it was available nearby. This tool will help GSA internal fleet managers better inform operators about alternative fuel usage requirements and fuel availability

Water Efficiency

In FY 2011, GSA reduced water usage in buildings subject to EO 13423 and EO 13514 reduction goals by 13.7 percent, or approximately 2.1 gallons per square foot relative to FY

2007 usage, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 8 percent. Spread out over the 164.5 million square feet of space subject to the goal, this reduction amounts to the equivalent of 523 Olympic-sized pools. GSA's improved water efficiency, in gallons per square foot, since 2007 contributes towards avoided costs for the agency of about \$4 million per year (projected for 2012). This figure represents the additional utility cost GSA would be paying today if GSA's water performance in gallons per square foot was still at FY 2007 levels. This figure has increased significantly each year thanks to the very steady increase of water rates nationally. GSA will continue to identify and pursue water efficiency projects, and it will seek to incorporate water efficiency upgrades in the ESPCs included in its Deep Energy Retrofit Program.

Waste and Pollution Prevention

GSA expanded the non-construction non-hazardous waste diversion data tracking from 78 million rentable square feet (RSF) in FY 2011 to 129 million RSF in FY 2012, now representing 75 percent of the GSA owned and managed building portfolio. In FY 2011, GSA diverted 36 percent of its waste in audited facilities, well ahead its FY 2011 reduction target of 10 percent. This amounts to \$3.6 million in waste diversion cost savings. GSA has also expanded the composting of organic waste at several locations across the country to include landscaping, food waste, compostable cafeteria products, and bathroom paper towels.

In FY 2013, GSA will expand waste reduction training and education programs for facilities managers and tenants. GSA relies on tenant participation in building recycling programs to increase waste diversion. GSA will also continue to assess waste management practices to identify viable opportunities for increasing diversion of solid waste, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and compostable organic waste.

In FY 2013, GSA will develop a construction waste toolkit and management plan to address the challenge of measuring and centrally tracking C&D waste. GSA is also working to improve data collection on chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) stocks, which are responsible for ozone depletion, in its facilities so that it can re-baseline and continue transferring or disposing of these by FY 2013.

Sustainable Acquisition

GSA reviewed 242 new, GSA-internal contract actions out of the 4,559 sustainable acquisition goal eligible contract actions that occurred between the third quarter of FY 2011 and the second quarter of FY 2012. Of the 242 new contract actions reviewed, 232 (95.8 percent) of these contract actions were found to be compliant with established environmental criteria for green procurement actions. GSA developed and deployed green purchasing training, making it mandatory for acquisition teams and purchase card holders and available for all. To date, 5,600 GSA employees have completed the GSA green purchasing training. GSA will update its green purchasing training over the next year to include a module on greening services and the use of green products. GSA will then provide this updated training to 90 percent of its acquisition workforce by the end of FY 2013.

GSA plans to build upon the systems, processes, and procedures put in place to facilitate, track, and assure sustainable acquisition during the past year. Recent changes to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) allow for some automation of the sustainable acquisition review process, but much work is needed to fully automate compliance measurement, and issues with the tracking of sustainable products and services make it difficult for GSA to assure progress towards this goal. In FY 2013, GSA will continue to refine a formal compliance monitoring system, including contract compliance reviews, to assess and improve sustainable

acquisition compliance. In addition, GSA will work to standardize green statement of work language and explore development of a green verification checklist for contract officer representatives in accepting goods and services.

Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers

By FY 2015, GSA will consolidate 15 regional data centers into three data centers and will eliminate field location server closets through virtualization and centralization. In FY 2011, GSA met its target of consolidating 3 of its regional data centers, and it will consolidate 2 additional regional data centers each in year in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively. The consolidation, virtualization, and retirement of GSA servers and other IT equipment will reduce the space needs, energy usage, and GHG emissions of GSA network operations.

GSA is in process of metering the 3 data centers that will be operating after it completes its data center consolidation initiative. GSA will meter all of these data centers by FY 2015. GSA is working to obtain better data on Central Processing Unit utilization and Power Utilization Effectiveness (PUE) for agency data centers.

In FY 2011, 100 percent of electronics acquisitions were Federal Energy Management Program designated and ENERGY STAR qualified; 100 percent of GSA electronic product acquisitions are EPEAT-registered; and 100 percent of GSA electronic assets were covered by environmentally responsible disposition practices. Energy Star is a joint program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Energy which establishes minimum standards for energy efficient consumer products. The Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) is an international registry of environmentally preferable IT products.

All network printers that have duplexing capabilities are set with the duplexing option as a default. GSA is in the process of removing personal printers from its inventory. GSA is also implementing the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative for printers and will cycle out non-duplex network printers once they reach end-of-life.

Agency Innovation and Governmentwide Support

In FY 2011, GSA established the Federal Supply Chain Emissions Program Management Office (PMO) to identify how best to incorporate supplier GHG emissions and related sustainability considerations in the federal procurement process. The PMO is piloting the use of vendor-related sustainability considerations, especially GHG emissions inventory and management practices, within procurements. GSA has also developed a collaborative forum, the Sustainable Supply Chain Community of Practice, on data.gov for use by the federal government, industry, non-profits and academia to share lessons learned, especially educational materials for small businesses, in sustainable supply chains.

In FY 2010, GSA partnered with the EPA to launch a three-year pilot program to help small businesses complete GHG emissions inventories. FY 2011 was the second year of this pilot and more than half of the small business participants (46) completed their GHG emissions inventory. The pilot has identified that, for some small businesses, there is greater benefit in completing an energy efficiency plan as a first step before starting a GHG emissions inventory. Insights gathered from these efforts will be included in recommendations issued to OMB and CEQ in FY 2013.

In FY 2013, GSA will expand its GHG accounting processes to include scope 3 emissions from leased buildings. GSA will then begin examining ways in which it can share scope 3 emissions data from leased buildings with its tenant agencies and work with these agencies on strategies that will aid in reducing these emissions.

In February 2012, GSA's Office of Federal High Performance Green Buildings (OFHPGB) and Federal Acquisition Service launched the Green Products Compilation (GPC) module within OFHPGB's Sustainable Facilities Tool. The GPC helps federal agencies identify environmental purchasing programs, such as Energy Star and WaterSense, and requirements such as recycled content and biobased content, applicable to different products and services. It currently lists products with environmental or energy attributes identified by EPA, DOE, or USDA environmental programs. It also links users to environmental program web sites, identifies applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation requirements, lists potential purchasing options, and provides additional guidance for certain products. The GPC is available at http://www.sftool.gov/greenprocurement.

GSA Climate Adaptation Plan

GSA has completed its first Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP), submitted with the FY 2012 Sustainability Plan. The CAP outlines important actions that GSA has taken to date and actions that GSA will undertake in FY 2013 to better understand and address the risks and opportunities brought on by climate change. In FYs 2011 and 2012, GSA completed a high level climate vulnerability assessment along with a series of climate priority actions. In FY 2013, GSA will work to integrate adaptation into key business processes and documents; begin planning and training sessions that will help GSA better serve its customers with respect to climate risk mitigation; repeat and expand regional pilots assessing potential climate change risks and adaptation priorities; assess demand and supply for climate science and adaptation service offerings to assist agencies with adaptation planning and risk mitigation; and work with other agencies to continue to advance planning tools and actionable science.

TABLE 1: SIZE AND SCOPE OF AGENCY OPERATIONS

Agency Size and Scope	FY 2011
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	12,697
Total Acres of Land Managed	151,370
Total Number of Facilities Owned	1,520
Total Number of Facilities Leased (GSA and Non-GSA lease)	8,163
Total Facility Gross Square Feet (GSF)	417,625,718
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S. 9,586	
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	97
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	0
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	1,217

GOAL 1: GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AGENCY COMPREHENSIVE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Reduction:

Progress toward Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

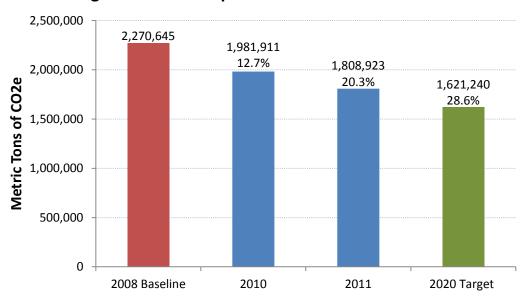


Figure 1 - Chart presenting progress toward Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals. Annual figures reported in Metric Tons of CO2e. 2008 Baseline: 2,270,645; 2010: 1,981,911 (12.7% reduction); 2011: 1,808,923 (20.3% reduction); 2020 Target: 1,621,240 (28.6% reduction)

Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The target for this agency is 28.6% compared to FY2008. The red bar represents the agency's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline.

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 3 GHG Emissions Reduction:

Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals

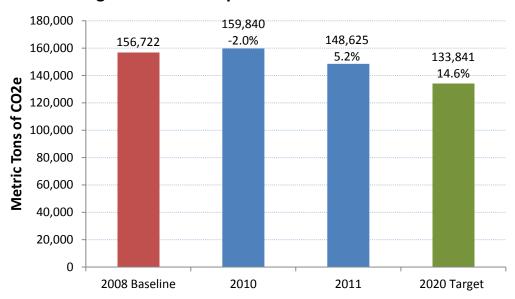


Figure 2 - Chart presenting progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals. Annual figures reported in Metric Tons of CO2e. 2008 Baseline: 156,722; 2010: 159,840 (2% increase); 2011: 148,625 (5.2% reduction); 2020 Target: 133,841 (14.6% reduction)

Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 3 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The FY2020 target for this agency is 14.6% compared to the FY2008 baseline. The red bar represents the agency's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline. A negative percentage reflects an increase in scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

GOAL 2: BUILDINGS

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Facility Energy Intensity Reduction:

Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals 90,000 80,000 76,921 Btu per Gross Square Foot 64,805 62,190 70,000 15.8% 19.2% 53,845 60,000 30.0% 50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000 10,000 0 2003 Baseline 2010 2011 2015 Target

Figure 3 - Chart showing progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals. Figures given in BTU per Gross Square Foot. 2003 Baseline: 76,921; 2012: 64,805 (15.8% reduction); 2011: 62,190 (19.2% reduction); 2015 Target: 53,845 (30% reduction) in 2015 Target

Note: EISA requires agencies to reduce energy intensity by 18% for FY2011, compared to an FY2003 baseline; a 30% reduction is required by FY2015. The red bar represents the agency's FY2003 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2003 baseline.

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Renewable Energy:

Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use

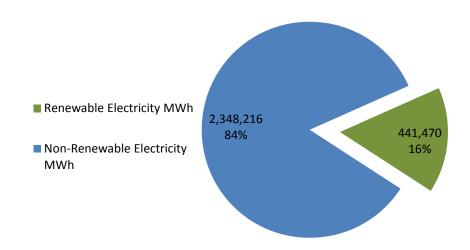


Figure 4 - Chart showing use of Renewable Energy as a percentage of electricity use. Renewable Electricity: 441,470 MWh (16%); Non-renewable Electricity: 2,348,216 MWh (84%)

Note: EPAct requires agencies to increase the use of renewable energy as a percentage of electricity use to 5% by FY2010-2012 and 7.5% by FY2013 and beyond.

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles:

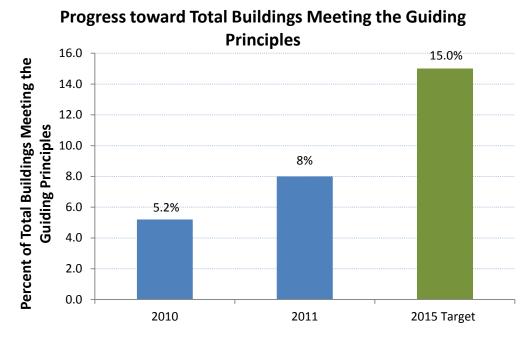


Figure 5 - Chart showing progress toward total buildings meeting the guiding principles. Annual figures given as a precent of total buildings meeting the guiding principle. 2010: 5.2%; 2011: 8%; 2015 Target: 15%

Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2011 agencies have 7% of new, existing, and leased buildings >5,000 square feet meet the Guiding Principles; the requirement increases to 15% by FY2015. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.

GOAL 3: FLEET MANAGEMENT

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Petroleum Reduction:

Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goals

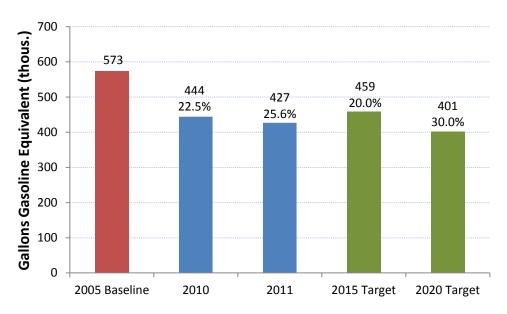


Figure 6 - Chart showing progress toward fleet petroleum use reduction goals. Annual figures given in gallons of gasoline equivalent, in thousands. 2005 baseline: 573; 2010: 444 (22.5% reduction); 2011: 427 (25.6%); 2015 Target: 459 (20%); 2020 Target: 401 (30%)

Note: E.O. 13514 and EISA require that by FY2011 agencies reduce fleet petroleum use by 12%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. A 20% reduction is required by FY2015 and a 30% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline.

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Alternative Fuel Use:

Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goals

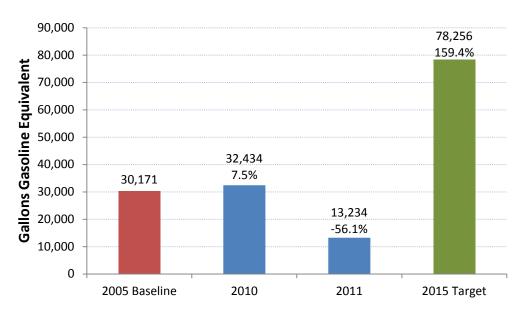


Figure 7 - Chart showing progress toward fleet alternative fuel consumption goals. Annual figures given in gallons of gasoline equivalent. 2005 baseline: 30,171; 2010: 32,434 (7.5% increase); 2011: 13,234 (56.1% decrease); 2015 Target: 78,2560 (159.4% increase)

Note: E.O. 13423 requires that agencies increase total non-petroleum-based fuel consumption by 10% annually compared to an FY2005 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 77%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. By FY2015, agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 159.4%. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline.

GOAL 4: WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Potable Water Intensity Reduction:

Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goals

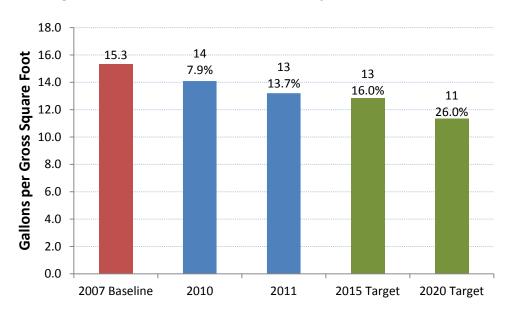


Figure 8 - Chart showing progress toward potable water intensity reduction goals. Annual figures given in gallons per gross square foot. 2007 baseline: 15.3; 2010: 14 (7.9% reduction); 2011: 13 (13.7%); 2015 Target: 13 (16.0%); 2020 Target: 11 (26.0%)

Note: E.O. 13514 requires agencies to reduce potable water intensity by 2% annually through FY2020, compared to an FY2007 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies are required to reduce potable water intensity by 8%, compared to an FY2007 baseline. A 16% reduction is required by FY 2015 and a 26% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2007 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2007 baseline.

GOAL 5: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE REDUCTION

Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion (Non-C&D):

Progress toward Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion (Non-C&D) 60 Percent of Non-Hazardous Solid 50% 50 **Waste Diversion** 40 36% 30 20 10 N/A 0 2010 2011 2015 Target

Figure 9 - Chart showing progress toward non-hazardous Solid Waste Diversion (non-C&D). Annual figures given in percent of non-hazardous solid waste diversions. 2010: n/a; 2011: 36%; 2015 Target: 50%

Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2015 agencies annually divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste from disposal. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.

GOAL 7: ELECTRONIC STEWARDSHIP AND DATA CENTERS

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	COMMENTS
GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	

EPEAT:

Green	95% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
Yellow	85-94% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
Red	84% or less Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide

Power Management:

Green	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
Yellow	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
Red	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

End-of-Life:

Green	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor or Certified Recycler (R2, E-Stewards)
Yellow	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor or non-Certified Recycler
Red	Less than 100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor or non-Certified Recycler

PRESIDENT'S PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING COMMITMENT

Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:

Performance Contracting Plan Progress (Millions of Dollars) \$180 \$160 \$140 Millions of Dollars \$120 \$100 \$80 \$60 \$40 \$20 \$3.4 \$163.6 \$3.1 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$38.9 \$15.0 \$0 No start/No Acquisition Released ESCO PA **NOITA** Issued Final Prop. Awarded IGA data Plan Done NOO Selected developed Submitted Submitted Data as of Aug 15, 2012

Figure 10 - Chart showing performance contracting plan progress. Figures given in millions of dollars. No start/no data: \$38.9; Acquisition Plan done: \$3.4; Released NOO: \$15.0; ESCO Selected: \$163.6; PA developed: \$3.1; NOITA Issued: \$0.0; IGA Submitted: \$0.0; Final Prop. Submitted: \$0.0; Awarded: \$0.0 Data as of August 15, 2012

Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:

Performance Contracting Commitment (Millions of Dollars)

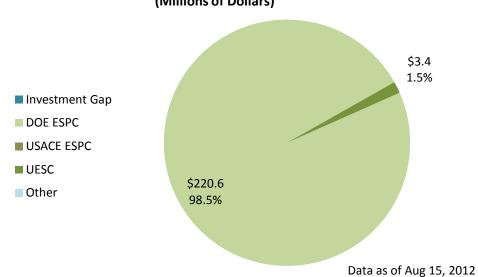


Figure 11 - Chart showing performance contracting commitment in millions of dollars. DOE ESPC: \$220.6 (98.5%); UESC: \$3.4 (1.5%); Investment Gap, USACE ESPC, and Other: \$0 (0%) Data as of August 15, 2012

APPENDIX 1: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN

<ATTACH PDF OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN TO OMB MAX>

APPENDIX 2: FLEET MANAGEMENT PLAN

<ATTACH PDF OF REVISED FLEET MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OMB MAX>

APPENDIX 3: BIOBASED PURCHASING STATEMENT

<ATTACH PDF OF BIOBASED PURCHASING STRATEGY TO OMB MAX>